INE DEFALCATIONS-OVER-ISSUE OF VER-ION" CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK BY THE

Boston, Saturday, July 15, 1854. Edward trans, President of the Vermont Central Rail-road, resigned his office to-day. Previous to his resigna-tion it was decovered that he had over-issued eight thouand share of the Vermont Central Railroad. The affair caused coniderable excitement in our money market, as it the second like offense by him within about a month. In the firstease a complaint was made to the Grand Jury, but that bely took no action in the matter.

Crane used the over-issue of shares to raise money upor pleiging them as collateral to P. Lattimer, Esq., supposing hem of course to be bona fide, has sold them

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL-EXECU-TION OF FRANK SMITH-THE MAYOR OF ALEXANDRIA LA., SHOT IN AN AFFRAY-DYSENTERY PREVAILING IN NORTH-CARO-

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1854. Three New-Orleans mails, which were due, were reerived her to-day. From them we learn that Frank ith was sung at New-Orleans on the 7th inst. for the nurder of his wife, and that the Mayor of Alexandria, Louisians, was shot dead, during an affray on the 4th. Malignan dysentery is prevailing in North-Carolina at Let saville and Pittaylvania, and many deaths had oc-

HEALTH OF NORFOLK—ARRIVAL OF THE U.S. BRIG PERRY—SAILING OF THE U.S. SHIP CONSTITUTION, etc.

Norfolk, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

The health of our city is good, and we have no cases of cholera to report. We have been visited with incessant line and heavy cales.

The health of our city is good, and we have no cases of cholera to report. We have been visited with incessant rains and heavy gales.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Page, arrived here in 28 days from Port-au-Praya. She left no American vessels there. The V. S. ship Constitution sailed for Porto Grande on the 13th of June. The U. S. sloop-of-war —— is on her way to Madeira, and the U. S. sloop Dale is on her passage to the South Coast of Africa.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL, &c.
Boston, Saturday, July 15, 1854,
A powder mill in Spencer, Mass., blew up yesterday aflergeon, and Wm. Bixby, one of the workman, was torn The weather here is cold and cloudy, and a raw ca wind prevails. A great quantity of rain fell yesterday.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER. NEW-ORLEANS, Sainriay, July 15, 1854.

The steamer Daniel Webster sailed from this port today for New-York.

THE WEATHER IN BOSTON. Bostos, July 16, 1854.

The weather is again unpleasant this evening. To bind is east and a dense cold fog prevails.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIANA IN COUNCIL. e of The N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 13, 1854. Indiana is awake-" up and acoming." The prairies The State Convention is in session in the State-House

yard! It takes out doors to hold the delegates.

The real mes are here. Tippecance sent down an extra tenes, leaded with delegates. As they were

orward part of the train, (for many of the freight cars

forward part of the train, (for many of the freight cars had to be used,) looking over the gathering company, remarked rather jocosely, "These are all Democrats." "They are all Whigs," said a Whig who stood by his side. "No, they are neither," said another, catching the spirit of this movement, "they are men."

Yes, they are men. They are now organized, and the Chairman, Mr. SMITH, is addressing them, and anti-Nebraska is the cry. The arrival of every train brings fresh companies to swell the mighty concourse. It is thought that every County in the State is represented—not the filly-fingered, nor soft-faced or softerheaded, but the hardy men of toil—the farmer, the mechanic, as well as the scholar and the tradesman. nechanic, as well as the scholar and the trades A worthy company, for a worthy cause, on a worthy

It would do you good to hear the cheers go up at petition of the sentiment "that all men are crea

the repetition of the sentiment "that all men are crea"ted free," &c. It will take PETTIT some time to
make the people of Indiana believe that to be a "self"evident lie."

This Convention is marked by its cool, deliberate
and determined character. There is no real clap and
flash enthusiasm, to be let off like steam, and like
steam return to nonentity: but a deliberate, mattereffect, business-like body of men, who feel as though
ther had a great work to nevform, and stand ready to they had a great work to perform, and stand ready to

I have never seen THE NORTH show itself before in such bold and man-like array. They are aware they have opposition to meet, and will meet it firmly, as be rock meets the wave, and as the mountain me the storm. But the mail closes, and so most I, and my God speed the RIGHT.

The great Free Labor State Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 13th was not surpassed in enthusiasm, and hardly in numbers, by any political assemblage of the carrent year. Col. THOMAS SMITH, who presided, was for ed Democratic Member of Congress Among the speakers were ex-Gov. BERD of Ohio, the Hon. Henry S. Lane, Capt. John A. Hendricks, H. L. Ells-WERTH and the Rev. GEO. B. JOCELYN. Mr. Ellsworth need that five hundred Democrats were present from his [Tippecanoe] County alone. The following Platform

is adopted:

Rereas. We, the freemen of Indians, without respect of party, actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a compare reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together commenoration of the passage of the Ordinance of July 13, making the North-West Territory Free for ever, and, I, making the North-West Territory Free for ever, and, I, making the North-West Territory Free for ever, and, I, making the North-West Territory Free for ever, and, I have a forth-kerses. The unanimous adoption of said Ordinance by the Resentatives of all the States in the Union at that date, already intended that opposition to the Extension of Siavery was then the tipolicy of the country and the founders of our Government. Across, We regard the recent repeal and abrogation of the Mister Compromise as a gross and wanton violation of the plighted hof the Union, in reference to the existence of Siavery, there-

ited Union, in reference to the existence of Siavery, thereired. That we are apposed to the extension of Siavery, and
we precate and re-budiate the principles of the platform adopthe solf-styled Democratic Convention of last May, held in this
saustin the Nebraka swindle.

That we will waive all party predilections, and in concert,
awfur means, seek to place every branch of the Federal Govit in the hands of men who will assert the rights of Freedom,
fore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumto tolerate the extension of Slavery
sed. That we regard intemperance as a great political evil,
as social, and a legitimate subject for legislation, and that we
a passage of a judicious, constitutional, and efficient prehibic, with such penalties attached as will effectually suppress
le in insoxicating Drinks.

e Convention proceeded to nominate State Officers

WS:

Secretary of State Dr. E. B. Collins of Dearborn County;
Agitor, Hiram E. Talbot of Putnam County; Treasurer,
William R. Gofsinger of Parke County; Judge of the
Royceme Court, Samuel B. Gookins of Vigo County;
Sperintendent of Common Schools, Prof. Caleb Mills. At a preliminary meeting the evening before, Jacon P. MAPMAN (Dem.) presided, and spoke effectively, followed

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Col. HENRY S. LANE, S. S. HARD-JOHN W. WRIGHT and R. A. RILEY. The meeting very large and enthusiastic, and every indication

The Democracy of Vigo Co. name J. G. Davis (Ne-Itseka) for Congress, and indorse the Administration. These resolutions were opposed by G. F. Cookerly, an in-

the people of Johnson Co. held a large meeting recent-lin Franklin, and passed resolutions denouncing the foraska bill a condemning Thomas A. Hendricks, ress, for voting for it. fir member of

At a popular decrease ion at Vernon, Jennings Co., ciy 6, an address was a de by Isainh W. Robinson of pley Co., a leading Deaperat, in which he said he was ed to the bill which assed Congress-denounced it a high-handed outrage and swindle, and regretted very such that he had been so n ach deceived in Pierce. He marked that about two years since he made a speech on that very stand in which he advocated the claims of Perce to the Presidency, but that, had any one, either this or Democrat, told him that Pierce, ere this, would lare recommended the repeal of the Missouri Compro-ise, he would have been tempted to call him a har. He sid that such as a never entered his head, and he did by believe it did it of any one else.

WH CONSIN.

Large and entity lestic nectings of the citizens oppo-d to the Nebra ! from have been held at Berlin, Elkern, Janesvill o ther places, and county orhe friends of Freedom, for the

a c sey of the 2d, (Eastman's) Dis-The Old Hunker

Set, have issued e all as a Congressional Convention, to set at Mineral Point, sept. 6.

The Elkhorn (Watsout! Co.) Reporter, the Democratic rgan of that section, no ninates Thomas H. Benton for resident in 1856, and republishes the Democratic platform 1849 as the principles which shall guide it in the ensu-

ing canvass. It was these resolutions that Senator Dodge complained of, because they inhibited him from voting for the Nebraska bill. It is extremely doubtful whether the Nebraska wire-pullers will gratify the desires of The Re porter in this respect. The Democracy of The Reporter is of too antediluvian a stripe for the advocates of the new-fangled doctrine of Popular Sovereignty of Douglas, Atchison & Co., as illustrated by the slaveholders of Mis-

ILLINOIS.

In Morgan County the Democratic County Convention evaded the Nebraska issue altogether, notwithstanding the terrible fulminations of The Washington Union and The Springfield State Register. This is Mr. Douglas's own State, and is a hopeful sign.

THE UPRISING OF OHIO.

Over One Thousand Delegates attended the Freemen's State Convention at Columbus on the 13th. The Hon. BESJ. F. LESTER of Stock County, (hitherto a leading Democrat) presided, and the Convention was addressed by Judge Rusus P. Spaulding (Free Soil) of Cleveland, Judge Phonosco (Whig) of Warren County, Gen. PARDER of Medina (Dem.) Mr. STEVENS of Huron (Free Soil,) John Harris (Whig.) of Stark, the Hon. Jacon BRINKERHOYF (Free Soil,) of Richland, and the Rev. EDWARD SMITH. The following Resolves were adopted: EDWARD SMITH. The following Resolves were adopted:

Whereas, The "positive prohibition of Sisvery in the territory to
"the north and west of Missourt," imposed by Congress in the year
1220, at the instance of Southern statement and as an equivalent for
the admission of said State of Missouri without each restriction, has
been removed by the passage of the bill to establish Territorial goremments in Nebraska and Kansas;

And subservar it becomes important to ascertain if the popular mind
in n and to Slavery has retrograded in Ohio during the last filtryfour years, notwithstanding the benign principles of the Ordinance
of 1787, which made our State perpectually free, and which has been
the principal means of our unexampled prosperity and happiness;
therefore.

Resolved, That in humble imitation of the virtue and patriotize

of this Convention.

7. Resoured. That the soil of Nebranka and Kansas shall be appropriated for free homes for free men.

The following candidates for State Officers were re-

ported and nominated: Supress and nominated:
Supress Court.—The Hon. Joseph R. Swan, (Dem.) of Co
Public Works.—Jacob Blickensderfer, Jr., (Whig) Tas A Committee of Five was appointed to correspond with

Committees of other States on the subject of a National Messrs. Carrington, Judge Swan and Dr. Coulter of Co-

A State Central Committee was appointed composed of The Hon. A. P. Stone, Dr. J. H. Coulter, O. Follett, J. W. Andrews, A. F. Perry, Samuel Galloway, L. G. Van Slyke of Columbus, Charles Reemelin of Hamilton, John Weich of Athens, John A. Foote of Cleveland, J. A. Bingham of Tuscarawas, S. B. Brown and O. White. The Convention adjourned with three cheers for the cause and three for the candidates.

The Ohio State Journal (Whig) says: THE PROPLE IN COUNCIL—THE CONVENTION OF YES-TERDAY.—The Convention which assembled yesterday, in all its appointments and doings, came fully up to the expec-tations of the people. It was, without exception, one of the tations of the people. It was, without exception, one of the largest and most respectable delegate conventions that we have ever witnessed in Ohio. It was composed of the intelligent men of the State, drawn from all the old organizations, Whigs. Democrats, and Free Soilers—leaders, too, in their several counties, representing the opinions and feelings of the masses. It was, emphatically, a strong convention, one that will tell on the political action of the State in all its interests.

We draw our estimate of the results to be anticipated from this Convention from a full and free interchance of

We draw our estimate of the results to be anticipated from this Convention from a full and free interchange of opinion with a large number of the delegates in attendance. The people are thoroughly roused on the subject of Slavery and the aggressions of the Slave power. There was no extravagance manifested—no fansiticism, no bitterness and empty vaporing; but a serious and solemn approach to the subject, with a fixed determination of taking a stand upon the Constitution in defense of the rights of the free States, and in resistance of the farther encreachments of the Slave power. There were at the Convention old men, who have all their lives done service in the ranks of what they believed to be the 'Democratic 'party.' They were here for the purpose of laving down vention old men, who have all their lives done service in the ranks of what they believed to be the 'Democratic 'Party.' They were here for the purpose of laying down their attachments to party on what they now believe the altar of their country's liberty, and doing battle against the enemies of our Republican institutions. It was no visionary idea that moved them; it was no sudden impulse; but a deep conviction, forced upon their minds from a calm review of the events of the last few years, crowned by the last great outrage, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This was the sentiment that moved the old Whigs, and impelled them to approach their Free-Soil brethren with cordiality. There was no strife for party preferences or pre-iminence in any direction. The object was union on a great relativistic and it was effected.

The result will be seen on the second Tuesday of October.

We predict the election of the ticket put in nomination yesterday by a triumphent majority, which many of the best informed men in the Convention estimated as high as thirty thousand!

PENNSYLVANIA.

An Anti-Nebraska meeting at Laporte, Sullivan Co., Pa., recently appointed a Committee to interrogate the rival candidates for State Officers as to their views of the Douglas Iniquity. Gov. Bigler had not replied, at the date of our last advices, but his Whig rival, Judge Pol-

Douglas Iniquity. Gov. Bigler had not replied, at the date of our last advices, but his Whig rival, Judge Pollock, responded as follows:

MILTON, Monday, June 19, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 27th ult., with accompanying interrogatories, has been received. To your first question I reply, that regarding the passage of the Nebraska bill, as reckless and ill-advised—as a wanton broach of national hener and plighted faith—and as an open and undisguised attempt to extend the institution of Slavery to territories now free, I am "in favor of recancing that "portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits "Slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska."

To your second question, I say that the rechardment of the provision referred to, would necessarily exclude Slavery from these Territories; and the "unconditional "manamission" of all slaves then there could not be regarded as a moral or legal existence in those Territories, either by act of Congress, or under the false pretense of "popular sovereignty." The power to establish Slavery can only exist in express grant, or as an incident of absolute sovereignty, and as the Government of the United States is not absolute, but a limited constitutional sovereignty, and as the Constitution contains no grant of this power, expressed or implied, it follows that Congress has no power to establish directly or indirectly, by positive act or by permission, under the plea of "non-inter-vention," Slavery in any free Territories of the United States. If, therefore, Slavery enters those Territories it will be there not only without authority of constitutional law, but in reclation of all law. Under these circum stances, the restoration and preservation to freedom of hose Territories, would be sustained by every principle of law, and justified by every consideration of national faith and national honor.

Yame's Policion.

NEW-YORK.

In Cattarangus, Yates and Otsego Counties, meetings

NEW-YORK. In Cattaraugus, Yates and Otsego Counties, meetings have been held by the opponents of the Nebraska bill, preparatory to the choice of Delegates to the Saratoga State Convention, and to take measures to secure the election of members to Congress and the Assembly, this fall, whose principles are consistent with the spirit of liberty

and avowed hostility to the extension of Slavery. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The House has been scrutinizing the several contested teats in its own body, and has found that all the Whigs and Free-Soilers who claimed to be elected (two from Goffstown, one from Pembroke,) were so, while four of the Pierce Democracy, who have been sitting and voting on every ballot for U. S. Senators, were not legally elected. One of these came from Berlin, a little town with twenty voters, up among the White Mountains, which had no right to choose a Member, and three from Sanbornton, elected on a general ticket, while the town had only voters enough to entitle it to two. Had these contests been settled at the outset, the Regulars would have had no chance to elect U. S. Senators.

The Maine Law cannot pass the Senate, so its 49 ma

jority in the House will do no good but to pave the way for better luck next time, when the Senate must be carried -and the Governor.

MAINE.

Fusion movements are announced in various parts the State by the friends of the Maine Law and opponents of the Nebraska bill. The nomination of Anson P. Morrill for Governor was approved by a Convention in SomSOUTH CAROLINA.

Some of the principal objections against giving to the cople the right of voting for Presidential Electors are people the right of voting for Presidential Electors are thus summed up by a writer in The Columbia Times:

1. "The people cannot, according to the Federal Constitution, vote directly for President and Vice-President."

2. "If the people elect the Electors, the election (of President') will be removed 'one degree' further from them, 'with the important difference, too, that it places it 'in the hands of irresponsible individuals—individuals in 'nowise accountable to the people."

3. "If the people have the election of Electors, it will cost every voter fifty cents!"

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

this city?

From The Yotes County Whig.

ANTI-NERRASKA MERTING.—At an informal meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Yates County, held in the village of Penn Yan, on the evening of July 7, to take into consideration the propriety of responding to the call for a State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs, on the 16th day of August next, of all who are opposed to the Nebraska fraud, and to make suitable arrangements to held a mass convention of the frames.

rangements to hold a mass convention of the freemen of Yates County, without distinction of party, who are in favor of the object of said Convention, James Cooley, Esq., was called to the Chair, and S. B. Ayres appointed

After the object of the meeting was fully stated, and the call for the Convention read, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That we approve of the objects set forth in the call for a
State Convention emanating from the Executive Committee of the
New York Anth-Nebrasks meeting held in that Givy on the 18th day
of May last, and that a Committee of Seven be appointed by the
meeting, to consist of E. B. Jones, C. C. Shepard, John Ellaworth,
C. V. Bush, W. S. Briggs, C. B. Brace and W. D. Squier, to prepare
and issue a call for a Mass Convention of the citizens of Yates
County, to be held at the Court-House in the village of Penn Yan,
on Saturday, August 5, at 2 o'closed, P. M., and that said Committee
have power to fill all vacancies in Committees appointed by this
meeting, and to make such other arrangements as they may deem
proper to secure a full expression of popular sentiment upon this
great question.

Sind by of August next.

Sind by of August next.

State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 16th day
August next, be published in The Poin Yan Democrat and The

We are glid to see this movement. Never before since the organization of the Government has there been a crisis more replete with solemn warning than the present, and it becomes the duty of freemen of the Empire State, to speak out. The North has suffered the cause of freedom to be betrayed too often even in the house of its professed friends, and they should now act. It is peculiarly fit that the people of this State should meet in solemn convention, and express their decided disapprobation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to take such steps to insure the repeal of the infamous law as assembled wisdom may decide proper. The North must protect itself, and to do it must be organized.

This County is entitled to four delegates in that Conventions. Let some one move in the matter and call meetings.

THE PREE STATE CONVENTION.—A call has been issued

ANTI-NEBERSKA CONVENTION.—A Convention of those opposed to the Nebraska swindle is to be held at Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, the 16th of August. Delegates, quadruple in number to the members each County is entitled to send to the Assembly, are called for. Shall this County he represented?

County be represented?

We copy the call and also the form of the call for County meetings (agreed upon by the New-York Executive Committee, of which the Hon. M. H. Grinnell is Chairman) to choose delegates.

Should any of the opponents of the perfidy see fit to circulate the call in their respective neighborhoods, they will please send the names of the signers to this office for early

have such a meeting as shall show the swindlers who thrust the infamous Nebraska bill upon the country that the free and independent citizens of Madison Country care more for Freedom—for honor and plighted faith—than they do for party. Let us have a meeting such as Madison County will be proud of. Let party considerations and party aggrandizement be thrown to the winds. It is high time the people were moving in this matter. Bargaining politicians have long held sway, and have crowned their inlaulty by repealing as act, which by its terms evalued. Slavery "forever from a large portion of our territory. The Black Power which has accomplished this dark and danning plot against Freedom, already demands further concessions to enable it to spread its withering curse over still larger portions of our fair domain. The insatiate maw of Slavery is never filled; its lust never gratified. It seeks to subjugate the entire North into meek submission to its behests. Shall it succeed? Every man—every citizen of Madison, unless he is a serf by instinct, will answer with an indignant No? Let that answer be given at Morrisvihe, and let it find its way to the ballot-box next November.

We trust all varties will be folly expressived at the an ineignant No! Let that answer be given at Morrisvihe, and let it find its way to the ballot box next November.
We trust all parties will be fully represented at the Morrisville Convention. It will take place in a busy time of the year, but who is there that will not sacrifice one day's time when the interests of his country and Freedom demand it?

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

From The Asbert Desily Advertion.

The Asti-Nebbaska Convention, which is to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 18th day of August next, will be largely attended. The Whig papers in different parts of the State are bringing the matter to the attention of their readers, and urging them to circulate calls in their Assembly Districts, for county conventions, to elect Delegates, in order that every county may be fully represented. We notice that many of the Democratic papers, which are opposed to the Nebraska bill, are also doing what they can to insure a full attendance.

The people of New-York are almost unanimous in their opposition to the Nebraska perfidy, and it is therefore eminently proper that they should meet in convention and take such action upon the subject as they may deem wise and proper. The South has been warned, time and again, of the danger of pressing her arbitrary demands through Congress, in opposition to the known wishes and in violation of the acknowledged rights of the people of the free States, and it is now time that the evidence be furnished her that in violating the Missouri Compromise for the purpose of extending Slavery over territory that has been declared forever free, she went a step too far.

If the people of the free States would firmly resolve that in all future contests for Congressmen their aim shall be to elect such men as are known to be right on the great question of Freedom, and if the Legislatures of these States would at the same time resolve to be governed by similar considerations in their selection of United States Senators, the South would soon find that she had been rendered powerless for further mischief in our National Legislature. It is only by the assistance of miscrable doughfaces from the North that the South has been able for years past to secure the passage of unjust laws for building up and strengthening the "Peculiar Institution." day's time when the interests of his country and Freedom demand it?

From The Yates Country White.

The Property Moverse.—We puthish to-day a call for a mass meeting for this country, to be held on the 5th day of Angust, which is to appoint delegates to the State Anti-Nebraska Convention appointed at Saratoga on the 10th of August. We give to-day over 290 names which have been signed to the call. Next week we shall probably publish several hundred more. It is a movement in which the feelings of the people are generally culisted, and very few indeed are disinclined to unite in the call. It is to be hoped that men of the right stamp will everywhere be made delegates to the State Convention. The topics to be considered are far above any partisan moment. If our country is to be saved from the arrogant domination of the slave power, it is time now to make a stand for that purpose. We trust such measures will be adopted as will lead to the election of 33 representatives from New-York who will be opposed upen principle to all Slavery enactments. This can easily be done if selfish and merely political expedients are discarded. It is a time now when men, if ever, should act from patriotic motives.

The mass meeting on the 5th of August will undoubtedly be a large one, and an effort will be made to procure able and distinguished speakers to address the people on that occasion.

From The Medica (Coleans Ca.) Whig.

occasion. From The Medica (Orleans Ca.) Whig.

The call for a State Convention of Independent electors to assemble at Saratoga on the 18th of August, has met with a hearty response in this section as well as throughout the State, and will, we trust, go far to inaugurate a doughfaces from the North that the South has been able for years past to secure the passage of unjust laws for building up and strengthening the "Peculiar Institution." The fixed purpose of the North should be to get rid of such traitors, even if it requires the sundering of all party lines to accomplish the work.

We hope the friends of Freedom throughout this county will see that the call for a County Convention to appoint delegates to the Anti-Nebraska State Convention has a general circulation in every town. But little time is left for the work, and should therefore be taken hold of at once. The Convention to appoint delegates should be held as soon as the 5th of August. Who will circulate the call in this city? out the State, and will, we trust go far to inaugurate a new political era—an era characterized by a less display of mere partizen zeal, and mere independent mody action and thought than has heretofore been deemed advisable by members of political organizations.

This movement has emanated from the people, and is a cod step forward in a proper and praiseworthy direction. Too long have parties been governed and controlled by a few "wire workers," who have sold the influence thus obtained in a Southern market taking in exchange such

far different direction.

From The (Receveille) Northern Standard.

STATE CONVENTION.—On our first page we publish the call for a State Convention. It is being responded to all over the State. That there will be an enthusiastic rally hardly a doubt can be entertained. Essex County, it is to be presumed, will not be backward in the general movement. The crists is one that requires an abandonment of ancient prejudices and predilections. Men who have opposed each other on questions deemed of vital importance to the country, now that those questions are no longer leading issues, will now learn to act in concert to aid in insteming on the "good time that's coming" when oppression shall cease in this country, and blood-hounds, sinvetraders, and slave-catchers, can be spared from our country, and American society be improved by their departure. This country is surely on the broad road to ruin so long as its legislation is controlled by the clavery abomination.—Progress in politics or morals, or indeed in any good thing, need not be expected under the present state of things, unless it be backward. Hopefully, then, let us put our shoulder to the car of Reform, and with a united effort we may with certainty, if we faint not, calculate on success. far different direction.
From The (Ecceville) Northern Standard.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

of August next, be pulished in The Pener and Democratical Plates County Whig.

Hendred, that this meeting do now adjourn.

S. B. AVERS, Scretary.

JAMES COOLEY, Chairman.

From The Ottego Democrat.

COUNTY MASS CONVENTION.—Since the call for a County Mass Convention of all those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was issued, we have had the opportunity of conversing with many of all parties, and find there is but one opinion on the subject. Not only the necessity, but the propriety of such a movement is admitted by all. Many of those who are the most active in the matter are those who up to this time have been strongly conservative, who have supported the Fugitive Slave Law, and who have always been opposed to the agitation of the slavery question. But when the South themselves commence the agitation, and that too for the avowed ob-We copy from The Herald the following confirmation our own abundant advices from Kansas in order to meet the cavil that the cry of Slavery in Kausas is no Abolition or Anti-Nebraska bugbear, but a sober truth. The Her

or Anti-Nebraska bugbear, but a sober truth. The Herald's correspondent says:

Whitehead, (Kansas Territory,) July 4, 1854.

I have concluded to send you a line from this far-distant region, to let your readers know how matters progress in our entirely new country.

The amount of intengration in the way of men and cattle is surprising. Thousands and thousands are pooring in from all portions of the Union, but more especially from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. It seems to be a purpose prepense to have it a slave State. There is a story allowed, that at all the ferries over the Missouri River they have a cow fied, and a committee to watch all immigrants. The committee ask of each immigrant what unional that is. If he says "A Cow," all well—he goes over. But if he answers "A keese," they turn him back. [There 's Popular Sovereignty for you.—Ed. Trib.]

The citizens held a large and enthusisatic meeting here Law, and who have always been opposed to the agitation of the slavery question. But when the South themselves commence the agitation, and that too for the avowed object of extending slavery; when they themselves repudiate both the Compromise of 1830 and that of 1850, by reopening the agitation, when they violate all the pledges they made to the conservative men of the North that they would hereafter "recist the agitation" of the question, and themselves reopen the whole thing, insuland outrage the North, as they have during the past session of Congress, those men who, in '48 and '30, stood by them through all the excitement and agitation of those periods, do not feel under any obligations to sustain them in their perfidions course. Neither is the movement at all confined to any one party, but Whigs and Democrats, laying aside all minor considerations, unite in the movement and cooperate in resisting by some effectual means the schemes of those traitors of freedom who are plotting for the extension of Slavery.

As yet there have been so conflicts on that question; but a day or two ago two persons disputed about a claim, when they rushed upon each other with area, one cleaving the skull of the other, and the other severing his neck nearly from his body. Both fell dead.

The next day Capt. Walker of Andrew Co., who had a party over on the Nodoway, making claims, was interrupted by another party who pretended to have made and marked the same claims, when a general fight ensued.

of those traitors of freedom who are plotting for the extension of Slavery.

The county mass meeting should be a full one, and attended by men from every town in the county. A full and clear expression of the feelings of Otsego Co. should be had at that meeting, and we doubt not will be had. Let every one opposed to the Douglas swindle take hold of the work in earnest, and not only roll up a mammoth list of names, but make it a point to be prepared to attend the meeting of the sh of August.

Individual action is what is wanted to do the work, and make the meeting one which will tell on the coming election. Take hold of the work in good ceraest, friends, and let the Compromise and pledge breakers understand that Otsego Co. does not approve of their perfidious course.

From The Orients American.

ANTI-NEBRASEA STATE CONVENTION.—The Executive Committee of New-York City, appointed to oppose the Nebraska perfidy, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Saratoga, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, to be composed of four delegates from each Assembly District.

We are glad to see this movement. Never before since the organization of the Government has there been a crisis pure reachet with solemn warning than the present, and it marked the same claims, when a general had claimer. Pistels, guns and knives were used, and ten men were slain, Capt. Walker among the number. We shall vet have some right sprightly times before things are settled

A WORD TO EMIGRANTS TO KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, June 30, 1854. Every man has his own stand-point of observation, and is bound to contribute his mite of information when that mite will throw light upon any public enterprise.

It has been with great satisfaction that we in the West have seen the plans and efforts made by eastern people to throw a moral, industrious and free population into what are now the extreme western territories. Kansas and Nebraska are soon to receive the moral impression which will

braska are soon to receive the moral impression which will influence and perhaps control their destiny for future generations. Let us have as much of New-England in the early organization as will be necessary to make a second New-England of this great Territory.

The "Emigrant Aid Society have issued a circular, which has just come to hand, inquiring on what terms emigrants can be transported from Buffalo to this place, and they estimate that at least ten thousand will be sent forward this year. It is of vast importance to the success of this Society that the emigrants be sent by the routes which have the fewest real objections.

By far the cheapest route is that by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The boats can carry with profit a load of emigrants at prices which would ruin railroads, and the Directors of the Society may suppose that as the river route is the cheapest, so it is the best for the emigrant.

The cabins, as they are called, in which the emigrant finds his home on the rivers, are very far from being worthy of the name. They are, and I use mild terms in the description, dark filthy, ill-ventilated boles, upon the after part of the lower deck, behind the engines, bollers, &c., and are generally known by the name of steerage. In one of these holes parties of from 150 to 250 will when under a contract) be packed, as they frequently are, although even the largest boats are calculated to carry bath from 60 to 100 cach. The Ohio is at present navigable From The Rondovat (Ulster County) Courier.

THE PREE STATE CONVENTION.—A call has been issued for a Convention at Saratoga on the 16th of August, o five delegates from every Assembly District of the State, to discuss and concert measures, and adopt a course o action "for the protection of free States from southern "aggression and northern treachery; for the recovery o "the rights of the free States as an integral part of the "Union; and for the rescue of the General Governmen." from the control of the slave power."

This call is signed by a large number of the most honorable and distinguished men of both parties in the City of New-York. We hope it will meet with a general response through the whole State, and especially that the district of Ulster will be represented there.

Of course there is but one sentiment as to the propriety of action by the North. The only question will be as to the way. There are those who think their particular party organization may be trenched upon by such independent movement, and then all the smaller matters dependent thereon may be periled. So be it, say the mass of the people. Just at this time, when we want the North to rise as one man to meet the South, which always does it on the question of Slavery, the fate of mere parties is of no moment. We want a general movement, not the raising of any party banner, for it would be just as useless to ask the Whigs to raily round a merely Democratic standard as to call the Democrats to a Whig center. A new plaiform, which do not date its existence to the resolutions of '98 and other obsoletions, is required. And the people will have it too.

From The iCheanage Telegraph.

one of these holes parties of from 100 to 450 will (when under a contract) be packed, as they frequently are, although even the largest boats are calculated to carry but from 60 to 100 cach. The Ohlo is at present navigable only by small boats, and will probably be much in its present condition until the fall rains raise it. It is not unusual for a boat at this season of the year, and until October, to ground on a bar, and be one, two, or even four weeks, waiting for a rise to carry it along. In such boats, and with such steerages, the cholera will find excellent opportunities. Northern people, accustomed to the comforts of northern homes, will be becalisrly exposed.

If the Society really wish to prosper in their noble enterprise, let it send emigrants by some route other than the Ohlo River. Those who survive the trip and reach the destination will not encourage friends at the East to encounter such hardships or endure such miseries.

Indeed, I would not recommend this City as the most desirable point for starting a colony of emigrants for the West. Alten 24 miles above this city, is but three miles above the only navigable mouth of the Missouri River. Every Missouri River boat will go there to receive passengers; and whether the emigrants come by one route or another, they will find Alton much more pleasant for a transient sojourn than this metropolis of the West. The great cause will be essentially promoted by a thorough investigation of the facts of the case; and long experience and observation leads me to ware emigrants against the discomforts, the delays and the dangers of the route by the rivers.

A TRAVELER IN ARKANSAS. Prom The Oncide Section.

Property's Convention.—In our paper this week will be found the call for a Grand Mass Convention, without distinction of party, to meet at Saratoga Springs, on the sixteenth proxime. In accordance with the recommendation a call for a County Convention is now being circulated, and receives the signatures of men of all parties.

Let there be a grand turnout at Morrisville. Let up

A TRAVELER IN ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of The Cleralized Herald.

ARKANANA, Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

You will be surprised to learn that since my last correspondence with you I have been traveling in Kansas Territory, or rather the "Injun Nashun," as they style it here;

and having waded creeks, as am rivers, wallowed through swamps, fought alligators, been half eaten up with fleas, gallimppers, gnats, and snakes, roasted by one of the hottest suns in the world, and finally walked four hundred miles during two months, I am not sorry to find myself on praying ground in a little town, containing one house, it as log cabin,) two negroes, a horse and mule! They call it Graham, and Uncle Sam has established a Post-Office here-just forty miles from anywhere, and just six miles from any place! To one who has been on an exploring tour in California, these western wilds will appear very familiar, presenting the same broken surface as if Old Vuican had held his principal Forge in this vicinity. Minerals of all kind save gold, I have seen in these mountains. We came down the White River in a canoe, a slight thing that you could hardly move in without upsetting but we had a fine view of the country on each side. This river is navigable some 600 miles through the rich bottom-lands of Arkansas. The whoat lies in stacks two or three years old, and sells for thirty cents a bushel, when a little exertion would bring it to a good market. The land is capable of raising 2,000 lbs, cotton, or 150 bushels corn, to the are, and the farmers here scratch over a little ground and call it farming.

farming. e beauty of the scenery far surpasses Hudson River; after you leave Batesville a succession of bluffs come ranging from 300 to 1,000 feet in hight, the successioned with evergreens. Between these bluffs the tom lands are covered with the heaviest growth of tom lands are covered with the devices grown of paw, pecan, castine but, sycamore and cotton wood, knit together with the enormous vines of the misquinatta and grape, which weave the tops in a thick net. The ground is covered with the greatest profusion of gorgeous flowers, the lady's ear-drop, violets larger than I ever saw, red and sorts, lark spur of four or five varieties, dew-drops and lily of the valley, and its magnificent relatives the tiger, yellow and white lilies, which are so carefully calityated in Cleveland gardens, flourish here in countless thousands. I could fill pages with descriptions of birds and butterflies, for the amateur, while the game-loving Nimrods of the north would revel in these woods and find something better worth a shot than "pigeons in the skies." We scarcely take a walk without meeting deer, and I am nearly tired of venison.

Venison.

The river is full of fish, and so clear is the water that The river is full of fish, and so clear is the water that they can be seen twenty feet below the surface. Trout and salmon weigh 100 pounds, also cartish and buffalo fish. Of course we have the drawbacks so common in these glorious Southern regions. The altigator suns his shelly hide along these banks, the rattlesnake, moccasin, cotton mouth, wire, swell head, and a dozen others, of deadly poisonous nature, haunt the jungles. Here also is the royal hall of disease. Fever and ague, cholera, and billious fevers of every description afflict the new comer. We went up part of the way in a steamboat, and two of the hands were taken ill of cholera. The Hoosiers were frielitened and left them, but having been in the hot-bed of that disease, viz. Calcutta, we took pity on the poor

of that disease, viz. Calcutta, we took pity on the poor creatures and tended them with such means as the boat afforded. They both died, however, in four hours, and as no one would help us bury them, a gentieman on board volunteered his services. One hour after we had decently put them beneath the sod, he was taken with the same symptoms. However, laudanum and calomel, with a Themponian rubbing in hot drops broughthim round; but up in this heathen country, with no dectors and every one looking with distrust and suspicion on a "real live Yankee, such a situation as I found myself placed in is no joke. I had a severe touch of bilious fever, shortly after coming here, and but for a few of the brothers of the "Odd Fellows" whom Providence had sent into these wides, I must have died.

ilds, I must have died.
The first question the Hoosier asks me is, "Are you an Abolitionist!"
I answer. "Until you get rid of your slaves you will be the

I answer. "Until you get rid of your slaves you will be the "last State in the Union, when you ought to be the "first." A good Yankee farmer with his half-dozen boys, could get rich in a few years, while you support a parcel of "lazy negroes who eat up more than they can earn." The Nebraska bill has passed, at last, after exhausting the time and eloquence of its partisans and opponents. I do not apprehend much difficulty on the subject, for while one Southerner gets ready to "tote his traps, plunder and "negroes" into Nebraska, a dozen Northerners will be these doughters before him. Before their arricultural there ploughing before him. Before their agricultural implements, after all, "Uncle Ned, will have to lay down the "shovel and the hoe," destined soon to become as an-tiquated as the spinning wheel and distaff.

THE STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.

To find some machine canable of supplanting human hands in the work of Street-or sing, has long been de-sired. Though much has been to of the Street Sweeping Machine used in England, few seem to have a clear conception of its capabilities. By the old system of manual labor, the economy of

street-cleansing consists mainly in sweeping into heaps particles of matter scattered over a large surface, an then throwing them, a shovel full at a time, into carts. It is obvious that any effective apparatus for the performance of these several operations at one and the same time, must be a public benefit. The inventor of the machine claims that it is capable of effecting this at a great saving in time and money.

In appearance the machine resembles a large covered box upon wheels, the body near the ground, with a very large dust-pan hinged to the back about midway from the top, the lower end of which trails along the street. Above dust-pan, within a light iron frame, is suspended a series of broad, strong brooms of some two feet six inches in width, attached to two endless chains running over an upper and lower set of pulleys suspended from suitable bearings and springs. Within the feilogs of the cart-wheels, cogs are so placed that when the wheels revolve they give motion to a cog-wheel upon each end of the spindle of the upper pulley, so that the endless chain, with its twenty-one brooms, revolves also. The brooms suspended in the frame bear upon the ground, and, as the cart proceeds, revolve, sweeping the dust or mud from the that until it falls into the box, or cart. When each brush has discharged its load into the cart, on its way back for another it passes against a cleansing-bar called the doctor, which gives it a filip that removes any soil that might have been adhering to it. In this way the machine sweeps

clean the surface over which it is drawn.

The peculiarity of the machine is the oblong arrangement of the pullies working the brooms. One advantage derived from this form is the greater velocity which the beards of the brooms acquire while passing around the pullies, and consequently the greater the stroke of the brush upon the street; while the dust, having reached the carrier plate, is conveyed into the cart at a reduced speed, thereby saving the extra force and friction which would have resulted from a continued circular movement Again, as the brooms pass around the upper pullies the in-creased velocity cleanses them more effectually. If the horse travels at the rate of three miles an hour, the brooms move nine miles an hour upon the ground, three miles up the carrier plate, and six miles against the doctor around the upper pulley.

The pressure of the brooms on the surface over which they are passing, is regulated by means of a coiled spring and chain, worked by a handle in the front part of the cart. The spring is adjusted so as to relieve the pressure of the brooms upon the ground, and at the same time al-low the apparatus to rise and fall according to the inequalities of the pavement. By the same means the operation of sweeping may be suspended, when the machine is full or the surface unsweepable or when unloading.

To draw the cart during the process of filling, requires rather more power than would be necessary to draw the loaded cart an equal distance. The machine requires to be drawn by a strong and well-conditioned horse.

It is said that the surface daily swept in Manchester,

England, by each machine with one man and one horse, varies from three to four-and-a-half statute acres, and the quantity removed is from one to three loads an acre, nocording as the surface is dry or moist.

The cost of working each machine a day would be from \$3 to \$3 50, exclusive of the expenses attending the disposal of the sweepings. If the streets are swept daily, and the places for depositing the dirt so situated that little would be lost in taking the machines to be emptied, each would cleanse in the day a strip of roadway two feet six inches broad, and twenty miles long, or 29,334 square yards. But as considerable time would be required to convey the dirt to the place of deposit, and unload, from 14,000 to 20,000 square yards might be generally reckoned upon as the average of a day's work. The patentee says this same amount of work, as done at present, would require the labor of seventeen able-bodied men and a horse and cart." Mr. Henry Mayhew, in speaking of the operation of the machine in London, differs from Mr. Whitworth. He estimates the mechanical power of the machine to be equal to that of five men.

It seems to be generally admitted, however, that the machine is certainly more economical in its application than manual labor; but there are many localities incapable of being swept by it. For instance, in streets where the surface is much broken its brush would only ruffle and not take off the dirt. Indeed, irregularities in the streets of any kind are great obstructions to its efficient opera-tion. In fair weather the services of a watering machine are indispensable before machine-sweeping; for if the ground be dry and dusty, the brooms will not bite.

The cost of each machine is about \$300, to which it is found that new sets of brooms are required about every four or five weeks. These would cost about \$25 or \$30 a

There is no good reason why this invention should not

THE RED WEEVIL-DESTRUCTION OF

WHEAT.

A friend in Western Virginia has sent us four heads

heat, the grains of which have been destroyed by the terrible pest which has swept away many the acres of wheat which bid fair to produce a most excellent crop, up to the time of the formation of the berry, when it is attacked by this little insignificant insect, which feeds upon the milk of the grain to that degree that scarcely single perfect bend can be found in a fifty acre field. Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and the north part of Ohio, are the regions most affected with the dreadful scourge this season. It is variously called, red weevil, milk weevil, wheat midge, field weevil, et ceters. On opening the bask of the kernels of the same ples sent us, we find the grain entirely wanting, and in its place from one to ten of its destroyers, apparently in the crysalis state, not quite one-eighth of an inch long, liftieth part of an inch in diameter, of a pale red color, without any sign of life, yet they have destroyed the staff of life to a degree we fear that will affect all who cat bread, notwithstanding the good crops in many other parts of the United States.

Mr. Brenneman, our correspondent, who writes from

of the United States.

Mr. Brenneman, our correspondent, who writes from "Forres, Hancock Co., Va., July 3," says:

"These insects have been observed in this vicinity two harvests previous to this, but their injury has been slight until the present, which is truly appalling to the wheat grower, as I am informed there are very many fields which will not be harvested, being entirely worthless. I believe the evil is extensive; so far as my information goes it extends over all the adjoining counties of Pennavlvania and North Eastern Ohio, indeed, as far west as the Western Tier of counties on the Ohio State line adjoining Indiana. I believe it is more destructive on late sown fields than early, and some think the kind of wheat known here by the name of Mediterranean, which is an early red bearded variety, escapes better than any other, but my impression is that the insects are equally destructive to all kinds. I believe from present appearances that there will not be a half crop of wheat on the region above alluded to. Owing to dry weather there will be light crops of oats, hay, and early potatoes in this vicinity and east of here. The corn crops look well yet; further west the weather has been more favorable to spring crops.

Wilkesterre, Pa. July 5,—The Times says: "The wheat crop throughout the valley is likely to be a failure. Some of the early sown may be harvested, but, except for the straw, it is doubtful whether many fields will be worth cutting. Even the Mediterranean wheat which has escaped the ravages of the insect in a great measure heretofore, seems now to be destroyed. Rye has been attacked, and if the corn crop is not good we may have to haut up the receipt of Franklin a saw dust padding before the year is out.

This insect has also made its appearance in the Genesce

This insect has also made its appearance in the Genese Valley among late sown wheat, but as this is the first year, ils ravages are not extensive.

weevil is doing much in jury to the wheat. In some places the crop will be almost a total failure. These counties will give perhaps a moderate crop.

A letter dated Summit County, (O.,) July 5, says:

"The red "weevil has made its advent in this county, and some fields are totally destroyed. In other fields "there will be a fair crop."

There is a general concurrence in all our sources of in-

formation that this terrible post of the farm has been more destructive this year than in any previous one, and that the region most affected is that indicated above in Penu. sylvania, Ohio and Virginia. We may be truly thankful that there is a fair crop of wheat for the whole United States, and that our great staple, Indian corn is vo ry promising every where, and so far, potatoes seem to be very beatter. HORTICULTURAL .- We cabbage the following fruit

from The Germantown Telegraph. It may be ranked as Garden suas, or prickely pears. In appears to be a New-York letter, evidently not of the squash-head order, but with deference to the writer, we think the largest show of Mushrooms were grown in the garden of Char-We fully agree that the exhibition has been a hot bed

one, and suggest that the gardeners are entitled to a hotter one, as a premium for their skill in forcing things in the dark. The last show of the New-York Horticul-tural Society at Barnum's, is thrown quite in the shade by these new gardeners.

these new gardeners.

Horfiellteral — New-York Exhibition is New-York City has attracted greater attention than usual. Slocks, which had been planted during the spring, were brought out and bloomed with surprising rapidity. Mr. Schuyler, gardener to the New-Haven Raifroad Company, and amateur superintendent of several other institutions, displayed benquets of compons of unsurpassed brilliancy and fine flavor. His rasp-berries were the largest ever seen in America, and were the result of early fereing, now so generally practised. Mushrooms, from the same garden, excited great admiration. Max-joram of the most unequaled growth:—Arti-chokes, Garlie and Cucumbers of the highest flavor, are generally admired by all the press. One entire bed of Cabbage, from the garden of the Stone-Diessing Company, grown entirely on the chips and marble dust, show what may be done on a limestone soil; and though smill an comparison with Mr. Schuyler's receiments they show what may be done by a skillful cultivator.

Mr. Kyle, gardener to the Harlem Railroad, made, with Mr. Kyle, gardener to the Harlem Railroad, made, with some modest hesitation, an exhibition of Onions, of such pungency as to bring tears into the eyes of all interested in this fine vegetable. He states that next year he shall use more askes from the locomotive einders, and doubts not that all railroad gardeners, not overlooked by their directors, possess fine opportunities for raising supplies. He consents that Mr. Schuyler heats him in the size, but not in the flavor. Both Mr. S. and Mr. K. gave all their stockholders beans. Salary was no object to these cultivators, as they lived on the produce of their gardens, though they agreed they each had a hard row to hoe, now that they had become so celebrated. Wormwood and Rue will be their next crops.

The Horticultural Society of New-York may congratulate itself upon the success attending the late exhibition, which it is thought will have a powerful stimulus on the rest of the Union, especially as it was held in Wall-t, which being central to all the celebrated hot-beds, war well attended by the brokens; but the consequence of this extraordinary superabundance, is, unfortunately, a sudden and an alarming tumbling down of all sorts of garden.

ARREST OF A PUGITIVE SLAVE.—The officers of the Arrest or a Fegitive Slave.—The officers of the slave, on the beat at Madison, brought him to this city, and lodged him safely and quiet in forcing the limit safely and quiet in four forcing the first peers that the slaves in question ran away, in company with another from John H. Fage of Bowling Green, and had managed to reach Washington, Ind., the slaves of Bowling Green, and had managed to reach Washington, Ind., the thin is expectation of making a beat at Madison for Gineinastic and once in Gineinastic, he though the would be perfectly safe. The rascal, however, did not reach Chormand, but fell fints honest hands, who brought him back home. This pay they did not let the triffing follow go to Gineinand, and get a taste of tas minimum of thing called freedom; as a week's freedom among the Abolitonists them would seken him for life, and he wald beginned to be provided to the cought to get home again to his master.

It is seldom we have read a paragraph from a nigger-driving longrap that greater discrete than attended our discrete than attended our discrete than attended our

driving journal with greater disgust than attended perusal of the above. The man who simply carries out the first principles of right, and obeys the instincts of liberty which create civilization and render life worth having, is called a "rascal." Verily "chaos has come " sgain" in the dislectics of the South. To what are we tending, when such ravings are becoming the staple

FAUSTIN L.-In the letters from Hayti, published in The Evening Post, appears the following on the character

of Sorlouque:

"When it is borne in mind that Soulouque was born a slave, and was the offspring of slaves born in Africa; that he had no education whatever himself; that he was elected President before he could read or write one word; that he never visited any more civilized country than the one in which he lived, and which has been distracted by foreign and intestine war almost uninterruptedly from his birth; and that he had never had an opportunity of hearing or learning any of the lessons acquired by the experience of elder and more fortunate nations, one is constrained to admit that he is no common man; and that, measuring his present elevation from his point of departure, and weighing his successes against his opportunities, he has proved himself entitled to no inconsiderable prominence among military heroes."

Geoton Academy.—Among the Perceptors of the Lawrence Academy have been Asahel Stearns, formerly Lawrence Academy have been Asahel Stearns, formerly Lawrence Academy have been Asahel Stearns, formerly New-Hampshire, Caleb Butler, and Elizar Wright. New-Hampshire, Caleb Butler, and Elizar Wright. Among the pupils, have been, President Walker and Pro-Among the pupils, have been, President Walker and Pro-Among the Parker of Harvard College, Amos Kendall, fessor Joel Parker of Harvard College, Amos Kendall, fessor Joel Parker, Lawrence, John P. Bigelow presided; the Rev. James Means, a former Perceptor, delivered the address, and speeches were made by Caleb Butler, Gov. Boutwell, Abbott Lawrence, Professor Parker, Amos Kendall, Sam'l Lawrence, President Walker, the Rev. Edward Bigelow, Thomas Sherwin, the Rev. James Means, George F. Farley, the Rev. Dr. Putnam and others.

[Lowell (Mass.) Journal and Courier.

Total Deprayity.—A wealthy gentleman from Western New-York died in this city yesterday afternoon, at one of our hotels. An only son, and the only relative present at his decease, while the corpse was warm, offered to set the boots of the dead, to the porter of the hotel at which they were stopping.

[Albany Register.

they were stopping.